



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 9TH, 1896.

NUMBER 24

WILSON, SONS & CO.
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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
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Guaranteed for two years.

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Moderate prices.

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An English Lady, experienced and highly recommended, has some hours disengaged. Teaches English, French, Piano, Drawing, etc.
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Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

FURNISHED HOUSE.

For immediate disposal the contents of No. VI, Boulevard Isabel Pinho, Brazilago, including handsome pianoforte in walnut case, brass and iron bedsteads, Wilton and Brussels carpets, all recently purchased in England—on view at the above address.

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Young American (21) seeks a situation in a commercial house, speaks Spanish and German well. Address: A. D. c/o this office.

CLUB DAS LARANJEIRAS.

The second dance of the season will be held on the 17th June 1896. For invitations members will please apply to the Second Secretary Mr. H. L. Wheatley.

Rio 30th May 1896.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following: JOCELYN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

APPLIN, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Harefoot, Fazenda da Bella Alliança, Vargem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.

MARCELO, Fortunato—Maltese: was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house.

COLE, Frederick—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Lett home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow-fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him?

TULLY, or TULLY, Mathias—Naive of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him from Ionia, Mich. Will hear very good news on calling at the Consulate-General.
Rio de Janeiro, March 29th, 1896.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House.) WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a. m. on 4th and 5th Sundays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

182, Rua das Laranjeiras.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Caticio. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursdays, 7.30 p. m.

Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays: 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m.; A. J. MELLO, Father Carlos, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev A. J. MELLO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 115 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 43.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGHY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 42.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—439 Rua D. Anna Nery, Engenho do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays, 7.00 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eichenlohr, German Physician, Office 28, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117 Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; W. J. LOMAY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 45, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Santiago telegram of the 3rd inst. says that 60,000 persons were arrested and imprisoned in Chili during the year 1895.

—The Chilean government has disbanded the battalion of volunteers organized during the excitement over the Argentine boundary dispute.

—A Guayaquil telegram of the 2nd inst. says that the revolutionists in Ecuador have been beaten at every point. We thought the revolution there was all over long ago. Has it become chronic?

—A Santiago telegram of the 2nd inst. says that Dr. Walker Martinez, the new Chilean minister to Brazil, is expected there on the 12th. It looks as though the telegraph reporter is on the wrong track again.

—It is now reported from Lima that the Peruvian government has accepted the offer of Col. Felipe Seminario to go to Iquitos to discuss the situation with his brother, the governor of the revolted department.

—Telegrams from Chili state that the presidential campaign in that country is hotly contested, and that the contending parties are becoming greatly excited. If it does not lead to violence, the contest will do no harm.

—The Italians in Chili are becoming very much offended over the fraternal demonstrations between their compatriots in Argentina and the Argentines. Naturally it places them in an uncomfortable relationship with the Chileans.

—A Valparaiso telegram of the 5th inst. says that the liberals had assaulted the conservative club. In the fight which resulted several persons were injured. The difficulty was caused by disputes over the presidential contest.

HOW TUMBLERS GOT THEIR NAME.

Every day we drink out of a tumbler. Why is the large glass that holds our milk and water so called? Years ago Prof. Max Muller was giving a luncheon at All Souls' College, Oxford, to the Princess Alice, the wife of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt and the second daughter of Queen Victoria. There were not a dozen guests besides the princess and her husband, and a very agreeable luncheon was had, with talk on all kinds of interesting subjects.

But what excited the curiosity of all strangers present was a set of little round bowls of silver, about the size of a large orange. They were brought round filled to the brim with the famous ale brewed in the college. These, we are told, were tumblers, and we were speedily shown how they came by their names—a fitting lesson for the guests of a philologist. When one of these little bowls was empty it was placed upon the table mouth downward. Instantly, so perfect was its balance, it flew back to its proper position as if asking to be filled again. No matter how it was treated—trundled along the floors, balanced carefully on its side, dropped suddenly upon the soft, thick carpet—up it rolled again and settled itself with a few gentle shakings and swayings into its place, like one of those india rubber tumbling dolls babies delight in.

This, then, was the origin of our word tumbler, at first made of silver, as are all these All Souls' tumblers. Then, when glass became common, the round glasses that stood on a flat base superseded the exquisitely balanced silver spheres and stole their names so successfully that you have to go to All Souls' to see the real thing.—*Jeweler's Circular.*

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... 750,000
Reserve fund..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
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LONDON,

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PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder & Co., F. H. Schroder & Co.,
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HAMBURG,

Messrs. Garnet Brown & Co.,

GENOA,

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December
1887 by the "Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft"
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Café 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Café 310.) (Café 183.)

Draws on:

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Gesellschaft, Berlin, and corres-
pondents.
M. A. von Rothschild
Süßma, Frankfurt a. M.
England..... { N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London,
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Union Bank of London, Limited, London.
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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

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No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 594, of 17th October, 1893.

Subscribed capital. . . . £1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 950,000

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First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.
London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... 800,000
Reserve fund..... 850,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

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BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

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Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:
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Messrs. Heine & Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.,

HAMBURG,

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Bellinghieri

and correspondents in ITALY.

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Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.**BANCO NACIONAL BRASILEIRO.**

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Paris Branch: 5, Avenue de l'Opéra.

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President: CONDE DE FIOREVEDO,

Vice-President: VISCONDE DE GUARY,

Directors: PEDRO GRACIE, M. G. DUARTE
L. G. GOMES.

Manager of the Paris Branch:

M. Francisco B. M. Topin.

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77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

From the United States Consular Reports for May.

**PROGRESS AND PRESENT CON-
DITION OF JAPAN.**

I have been so impressed with the pro-
gress made in Japan within the last few
years and the present condition of the
country, so recently emerged from the war
with China, that I have thought that an
observation or two thereon might not be
without some interest to the department of
state.

An oriental people devoted to progress;
a nation that, before our eyes, has cast aside
its ancient social organization and donned
an entirely new one, achieving this incre-
dible feat not merely without disaster,
but with triumphant success—such is the
spectacle presented by Japan, assuredly the
most interesting country in the world to-
day.

I have enjoyed the privilege of assisting
at this transformation scene, unique in
history; and when the past summer brought
me an opportunity of revisiting this favored
land after three years' absence, it was to
renew my admiration for the splendid and
permanent gains in the field of industrial
civilization which our time is bringing
forth, no less than to enjoy the surpassing
beauty of the picturesque scenery and the
stately monuments of a feudal past.

Up to the date of the recent war with
China, it seemed impossible to persuade
western people to take the new Japan
seriously. It needed the crushing defeat of
the Chinese empire to open peoples' eyes.
To be sure, the events which electrified
the rest of the world excited no surprise
whatever in Japan, where the issue was
foreseen with absolute clearness before a
shot was fired. Foreigners, in general, ex-
pected that such an unbroken career of
victory would turn all heads and breed an
insufferable arrogance of demeanor. Noth-
ing of the kind. The Japanese knew China
too well to take any especial credit for her
overthrow. Without undue elation or con-
quering airs, their bearing is modest, dig-
nified, and self-respecting. They know
the precise value of what they have ac-
complished. They know, too, that far more
serious trials are probably in store for their
country, and are earnestly and quietly
making ready for them.

Before the war broke out, Japan posses-
sed a powerful fleet, admirably organized
and served. She has now, in addition, the
thirteen cruisers taken from China, which
have been refitted and modernized; and the
government shipbuilding establishments are
busy making formidable additions to their
navy. Arsenal, dockyards, and machine
shops are fitted with the very latest improve-
ments in machinery; and nowhere in Eu-
rope or America, can there be found work-
men better trained, more skillful, or more
thoroughly efficient. Here, indeed, is a
side of Japan much neglected by the trav-
eling sightseers. A visit to the dockyards
of Yokosaka is, in its way, as interesting
and instructive as a ramble through the
temples and stately groves of Nikko or the
ancient palaces of Kioto.

The army of Japan, in the opinion of
men versed in military affairs, is one of the
best organized armies in the world. The
rank and file are the descendants of the
famous old Samurai, the sturdy men at
arms who followed the fortunes of the early
"daimios"—hereditary soldiers, imbued with
all their warlike traditions. They are young,
active, strong, thoroughly drilled, disciplin-
ed, and subordinate; at one with their
government, and with all a soldier's love of,
and pride in, his profession. In the late
war, their indomitable pluck and cheerful
endurance of the hardships of a campaign
waged during a winter of unusual severity
and through a mountainous country with-
out roads and covered with ice and snow,
to which they were all unaccustomed, they
proved themselves worthy of their ancestors
and inferior to none. The commander in
chief of this army in the field, Marshal
Yamagata, developed a genius for war which
places him in the front rank of the soldiers
of any country. While the enemy was not
formidable and two great battles were
fought, his plans in every movement were
skillfully prepared and accurately executed,
always to the letter, and the very day.

There was never a hitch or a mistake, and
every department of the army—engineer,
quarter-master, commissary, medical, etc.—
was well set up, promptly on hand at the
moment required, and moving with the ce-
lestial and precision of the battle line. The

whole thing, from the beginning to the end,
exhibited a completeness of detail and thor-
oughness of organization rarely to be found
in any army in any war.

The large and well-equipped mercantile
marine for coast and other services presents
a singular contrast with the days of jealous
isolation, when nothing larger than a fishing
smack was allowed to be launched; and it
is typical of much besides the extensive and
growing commerce of recent years.

Since the conclusion of the war, renewed
activity is noticeable in every branch of in-
dustry. The huge cotton mills that have
sprung up in Osaka and other towns are
among the most noteworthy of new enter-
prises set on foot from day to day. Every
town and city, and the country generally,
has an air of prosperity. Gas and electric
light are more and more used, and, in the
larger centers of population, are all but
universal. In several towns, the electric-
light apparatus is worked by water power—
a source of energy practically unlimited,
and, hitherto, scarcely utilized.

The railway system is extensive and ad-
mirably managed, and every corner of the
empire is now provided with good mac-
adamized roads, an inestimable boon, which
particularly strikes the visitor from China,
where there are no roads, with admiration
and surprise. As a natural consequence of
these and other favoring influences, agri-
culture has extended and advanced. The
soil, of inexhaustible richness, with an ever-
constant supply of water, yields plentiful
crops. A remarkable degree of progress is
manifest in the cultivation and improvement
of fruits. Apples, pears, peaches, plums,
and grapes, for example, were scarce and of
the most indifferent quality a few years
ago; now, they are abundant and excellent.
Foreign vegetables and melons, introduced,
as were the fruits, mostly from America,
are plentiful and of the finest quality.

It is impossible for me to conclude these
brief notes without some mention of the
numberless schools, public and private, in
Japan. The government is thoroughly
alive to the national importance of educa-
tion. A noteworthy and characteristic
feature of the school system is the military
drill universally enforced. The youngsters
are made to feel, from the beginning, that
they have a country to defend, and, as
might be expected, they take to their ex-
ercises enthusiastically. It is an old and
stirring sight, on a gala day, and, in fact,
on almost every other day, to see the school
children in every town marching in com-
panies and battalions, in appropriate uni-
form, and perfectly equipped for the field,
with bands playing, flags fluttering, a
mimic gun or two, representing a section
of flying artillery, an ambulance corps,
with stretchers, and all the rest of it. What
gives the greatest pleasure to an observer is
the genuine fervor of nationalism displayed.
Such sons of such fathers are the greatest
treasure a country can ask for, and whatev-
er good or evil fortune may be in store for
Japan, one thing is certain—a people
possessed by such a spirit will always hold
their heads high among the nations of the
earth.

A. C. JONES,

Consul.

Chinkiang, December 10, 1895.

From The Baltimore Sun.

ORIGIN OF POPULAR PHRASES.

Mention has been recently made of the
disputed origin of the word "teetotal,"
claimed by two inventors, one living in
England and the other in America, and
each of whom may have hit upon the word
independently and for the different reasons
assigned. To curious-minded persons who
like to know the whys, whens, and where-
fores of everything the origin of popular
catchwords and figures of speech is an in-
teresting subject.

The word "machine," as we use it polit-
ically, is another which, like "teetotal," is
of doubtful parentage. In the days of the
old volunteer fire companies, which in
large cities were potent factors in local po-
litics, the phrase "to run with the machine"
came into common use, and it meant that a
man so spoken of was identified with the
political coterie of the fire company with
which he trained. The famous Boss Tweed
began his career in New York "running
with the machine" as a volunteer fireman.
Yet the term as we now employ it was used
in England long before. The Duke of
Wellington, in a letter to a friend in 1845

"John Bull," the mythical personage supposed to represent the English people, and now figuring largely in our editorial writing and in cartoons, was the invention of Dr. Arbuthnot, in one of his satirical sketches ridiculing the great Duke of Marlborough. In the opinion of Dr. Johnson, Arbuthnot was "the first man among the eminent writers in Queen Anne's time." He drew John Bull as the typical Englishman—a stout, red-faced, old farmer, far too corpulent for comfort, choleric, but withal an honest and well meaning fellow. He clothed him in leather breeches and top boots, put a stout oaken cudgel in his hand, and a bulldog at his heels; and so set him up for all time to serve as the representative

But who first undertook to give the portrait of "Uncle Sam" or "Brother Jonathan" as a long, lean, slab-sided, lantern-jawed individual, is not known. Whoever he was, he libeled us. There is strong reason for believing that the average American of to-day is heavier in the scales, broader between the shoulders, deeper in the chest, and of more generous waist girth than any of his civilized contemporaries.

The three little islands midway between the Cape of Good Hope and the coast of South America comprising the Tristan d'Aeunha group have been under the British flag since 1816, but no British government, it is said, has within the memory of the oldest inhabitant paid any attention to them. The population of the islands now consists of forty-five women and eleven men, some of the accessions being survivors of shipwrecks and some to desertions from whaling vessels. Recently the captain of the *Darford* sailed to some of the islanders. The men begged piteously for women's clothing, and particularly for corsets, harpins, and gloves. Unfortunately, the captain, who was not well possessed of the French language, mistook the meaning of the words, so the ladies of Tristan d'Aeunha will for the present have to go corsetless and permit their hair to float in the breeze. The islanders told the captain of the *Darford* that the latest addition to the island population was the second mate of a wrecked vessel named *Allen Shaw*, who had been cast ashore on the rocky shore, and was rescued by the women and married before he was driven to Exchange.

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TELEPHONE 141.

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RHINE WINES.

The fame of the Rhineland wines is world-wide. The celebrated vintages are known in all lands, though the vineyards that produce them are of very limited area—in fact, the whole area of wine-growing soil on the banks of the great German river totals less than 7,000 acres. In this space is included the vineyards that produce the Johannisberger, Steinberger, Marcobrunner, Rudesheimer, and other famous brands. The best lands lie on the right bank of the river between Wiesbaden and Assmannshausen, though the vineyards extend further down and on both sides of the stream. So far back as the middle ages the wines of the Rhine were held in high repute, and were exported to all parts of Europe. The first vintners on the Rhine were monks who, having obtained grants of land from the governing princes and barons, set to work to cultivate the land and to erect monastic buildings, many of which remain to the present day. That they showed excellent judgment must be conceded when it is remembered that the wines from some of the oldest vineyards still command the highest prices in open markets, and that the produce of others never reaches the market at all, but is stored in royal and imperial cellars.

One of the first, as well as the most widely known of the Rhine vineyards is that which produces Johannisberg. Richard, Archbishop of Mayence, in 1106, obtained a grant of the land for a community of Benedictine monks from his brother-in-law, Prince Kicholt; and as the foundations of the monastery were laid on the feast of St. John, the name of Johannisberg was given to the building. The monks set to work on the barren hills and transformed them into gardens. They were so successful as vintners that in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries they were shipowners as well as wine-growers, and carried the produce of the estate to other lands. Their reputation for wealth drew upon them the attention of princes in need of funds to make war, and the monastery, after being sacked several times and passing under various ownerships, including, among others, the Duke of Orange-Nassau, and Marshal Kellerman, remained in the hands of the Metternich family. The extent of the Johannisberg vineyard is not great, and its produce averages yearly about fifty pipes. By an agreement made with Prussia in 1851 a tenth of the annual vintage is the property of the state, and replenishes the imperial cellars of the Emperor of Germany. What remains is sold by auction, and is purchased either by wine merchants or by private buyers. Prices vary in ratio with the quality of the vintage and the class of wine. At the sale last year the brown seal of 1894 could be purchased for four shillings and sixpence per bottle, the blue seal of 1886 £1 per bottle, and others at prices somewhere between these two. Although the Metternich Johannisberg has the reputation of being the finest wine grown in the locality, the produce of other estates in the same district is also known as Johannisberg, with the addition of a qualifying term to mark the distinction. The wines are all of the first quality, and in some years may surpass those grown on Prince Metternich's property.

The Steinberger wine comes next in rank. This vineyard is about the same extent as Johannisberg, and is walled around entirely. It also owes its origin to the monkish orders, the Benedictines, under Bernhard of Clairvaux, having settled on the property in 1123. Like Johannisberg, it is admirably adapted for the culture of the vine, making the most of sunshine, and sheltered from cold winds. It was with a dozen of Steinberger that the German Emperor made his peace with Prince Bismarck some time ago, so it may be said that the wine is held in repute at the imperial court. The Cistercians were the founders of Steinberger, and built themselves a magnificent abbey at Ebersbach. They also had their own ships in the middle ages and carried on an extensive trade in the wines they manufactured. Through good and evil times for 700 years they carried on their industry, transforming barren and rocky declivities into smiling fields, the produce of which defied rivalry. In 1802 the abbey was handed over to the secular power of Nassau, and in 1866 was transferred to Prussia. The major portion of the once famous abbey is now used as a prison; the remainder as wine stores and custom offices. The ancient buildings are in excellent pres-

ervation, as they have been carefully restored. Steinberg is generally held to be the first of the state vineyards on the Rhine. The others are Neroberg, near Wiesbaden, Hochheim, Hattenheim, Marcobrunn, Gräfenberg, Rudesheim, and Assmannshausen, making in all an area of over 200 acres. It is a moot point which of these wines deserves the first place; difference of taste influences preferences, and vines that produce a first quality wine this season may disappoint the grower next year.

The honor of third rank is keenly contested by wine-growers, but of late years connoisseurs have generally conceded the place to Rauenhalser. It owes this distinction mainly to the great care and skill that has been bestowed on its improvement and preparation during the past half-century. Before that time it had its place among the great body of ordinary Rhine wines; but, thanks to the energy and skill of Herr August Wilhelm, father of the famous violinist of the name, who was appointed manager of the vineyards about that period, it has been gradually raised to present rank. Herr Wilhelm has the reputation of being the most skillful wine-grower in Germany, and though now over seventy years of age, still actively superintends the vintage of Rauenhalser. This vineyard, as well as a number of others in Rudesheim, Marcobrunn and elsewhere in the Rheingau, belongs to a company which carry on the business of wine-producing on the most modern principles, and on a very large scale. Their cellars at Hattenheim are almost as remarkable in their way as the Guinness cellars in Dublin. They are lighted throughout with electricity, and boast the possession of the largest wine cask in Germany, its capacity being 60,000 bottles. The famous tun of Heidelberg, of which so many German poets have sung, is only half the size.—*Kühlow's*.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—A great number of counterfeit notes have lately appeared at Buenos Aires.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 3rd repeats a rumor that the Uruguayan government has contracted for 12 French artillery officers for the Uruguayan army.

—The sanitary state of the camp of the Argentine national guards is said to have become very bad, and some kind of an epidemic has appeared. It is quite what one could expect.

—A puzzling telegram from Buenos Aires of the 5th says that *La Prensa* has initiated a subscription "in favor of the families of soldiers killed during the great military exercises realized in the camp of instruction." Do they kill men in sham battles in Argentina? or is the subscription also a part of the sham?

—The minister of the interior is about to issue a decree whereby the military sanitary department will be ordered to instruct naval and military officers in the preliminaries of "first aid to the sick and wounded." Some of the lectures and classes of the St. John Ambulance Corps might be taken advantage of in this direction.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The police have arrested, at request of the Brazilian authorities, Sr. Antonio Mullinari Lavin, who arrived here on Wednesday in the *Bearn* from Rio Janeiro. Sr. Lavin was formerly an auctioneer in this city, but about 1890 he went to Pernambuco as agent for the New York Life Insurance Company, and we understand that he is now charged with embezzling the moneys of that company. His extradition will be applied for.—*Montevideo Times*, May 29.

—If the statement made by an evening paper is correct, the condition of the much-vanted torpedo flutilla is a disgrace to the republic. The paper in question gives as an authority an officer, who says that torpedoes with missing heads are to be found at the depot, delicate machinery has become oxidized owing to there being no care taken of it, all the torpedo-boats' hulls are in a foul condition, and the floating dock that was to be used to clean the flutilla is not suitable. If these charges be true, it is hoped that the energetic minister of war will enquire into the matter.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—With deep regret we have to announce a most brutal murder on Sunday at Capilla del Señor, the victim being young Mr. Perry, son of the widow Perry, of that parish. He got into some racing dispute with five gauchos, who attacked him with their knives. He had nothing but his "rebenque" with which to defend himself, but his cowardly jumping on his horse to fly from the house fell, he was thrown heavily, and the five remorseless savages fell on him all together and finished his life in the most sanguinary way.—*Buenos Aires Standard*, May 28.

—The first instalment of the new arms has now arrived, consisting of 3000 Mauser rifles, of the Brazilian type. They will speedily be followed by others. It would seem that the government, not content with the large sums it is spending on quite unnecessary armament, is also seriously contemplating the purchase of one or more cruisers, which probably accounts for the proposals it is receiving from various European firms anxious to sell those articles, another just having appeared from the firm of Orlando di Livorno, Italy. No wonder the people are taxed to suffocation and commerce cannot develop.—*Montevideo Times*.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 9th, 1896.

ONE of the most urgent questions demanding the attention of congress is that of reform in taxation. Not only are the well-being of individuals and certain industries involved, but it concerns the prosperity and development of the whole nation. There can be no dispute as to the prejudicial influence of taxation as now imposed. It is unequally distributed, it is excessive, and in far too many cases it is prohibitive in character. Commerce forms the circulatory system of every nation; it is the life-giving and life-preserving blood which nourishes and develops every part of the body politic. And yet, so heavy are the taxes imposed upon commerce here in Brazil that its movements are greatly restricted and it is now actually losing ground. The fiscal policy which brings about such a result is not merely a mistake, it is really suicidal. It is of course essential to encourage production, but not at the expense of commerce. Without the latter, production will lose its best support. The taxes which are levied upon commerce, then, whether direct or indirect, should never be restrictive or burdensome. So too with the taxes on consumption. A really prosperous people will be large consumers, and the more their condition is improved the wider will be their choice. The true republican statesman will never make the mistake of restricting the growth of his people by means of taxation, for under such a form of government the well-being, education and liberty of the masses really form the strength of the nation.

ABOUT four columns in the *Jornal do Commercio*, a criticism from a business man engaged in financing Brazilian projects, and editorial criticisms in the *Economist*, *Financial News*, and other foreign financial papers,—this is the reception which Mr. Marling's report on Brazilian finances has thus far received. It is a reception which the great majority of official reports does not receive. An examination of the document shows that it is compiled from official documents, and that due credit is always given. To make the figures intelligible to English readers, Mr. Marling has given their equivalents in sterling and at the approximate average rate for the year. This method of conversion has been sharply criticised by the *Jornal do Commercio*, but without good reason. We have frequently condemned the absurd and misleading practice of using the par rate of exchange in such conversions, and of manufacturing totals from sums representing a depreciated currency and a non-existent equivalent of gold. Under such a system the financial reports are not only misleading, but they are clearly dishonest. In studying the revenues, expenditures and debt of a country, a foreigner is right in reducing all items to a common standard, and the only standard to be used is that of gold. On no other basis can he institute a fair comparison between receipts and expenditures, nor between different years, and with no other standard can he accurately measure the liabilities of a country, especially in comparison with its producing capacity. It is simply puerile to condemn a report because it converts a depreciated currency into its approximate equivalent in gold, so that such comparisons can be correctly made.

When it is considered how complicated these government reports commonly are, and also how much they are delayed, it must be considered that Mr. Marling has done a good service in tabulating returns and placing them on record in an intelligible form. As he gives the official currency returns as well as his own conversions, we do not see that anyone has cause for complaint. And as for conclusions which may be considered unfavorable, the critic has only to go to Senator Otizica and others for opinions far more censorious than any foreign diplomat would think of expressing.

THE GUIA QUESTION.

Rio de Janeiro, 30th May, 1896.

The Editor of "The Rio News."

Sir,—Certainly, I will permit you to ask "another question," and shall endeavor to answer the half dozen it seems to spread into. Fortunately three of them can be disposed of by the explanation that they proceed from the idea that, in spite of the 5% discount, guias have continued to accumulate, which is not so. They will accumulate considerably later on, not, however, from the reasons you suggest, and simply with the increase of the stock of coffee.

Coming to what I take to be your principal question: "how is this surplus to be withdrawn?" allow me to point out that the method proposed for effecting this withdrawal, being an essential feature of our project, is so fully explained in the published petition that I can only attempt further elucidation if you will be good enough to specify the points you find obscure.

In reply to another of your questions I admit that we propose "to make the exporter (poor devil!) pay the tax on the local consumption." Our plan is based on the existing state of matters, under which 100 kilos in *guias* are exacted from the exporter for each 95 kilos of coffee—not that we at all admire this idea, but we thought it would be much harder to get the law altered than to obtain a modification in the process of carrying it out—and that is hard enough! But is your kindly sympathy with the exporter not thrown away? You considered it useless (as well as immoral) to attempt to shift the onus of the tax from producers to consumers. Surely it is even less likely that the tax on local consumption can be made to fall definitely on exporters.

I must ask you, however, to excuse me from attempting to discuss the very complicated question of whether such a tax falls on consumption or on production. It is an excellent subject for your correspondent X. Y. Z., who I imagine has more time at his disposal and writes for the pleasure of the thing, without, presumably, any personal interest. Besides, to lend attraction to such a dismal subject, one requires to possess a vigorous and breezy style like his, which I very sincerely envy. Nor is he wanting in the other requisites. Nothing escapes his penetration. Says he: "To think that their project is purely philanthropic is childish." He then proceeds to expose our nefarious designs, and I can only feel grateful for his generosity in forbearing to mention the most crushing proof that we are no pure philanthropists, to wit: our asking a 3 per cent. commission. You, Mr. Editor, were not so lenient on this point, seeing you taxed us with wanting to per cent., and I have no reason to believe that my explanations satisfied you that this was not so.

Awaiting your further questions,

Yours truly,

W. NEWLANDS.

P. S.—Obviously, your staff, at least, is getting tired of this discussion, and I would like to warn readers that anything specially incomprehensible should be attributed to printers' errors. In my last letter they changed "compensations" into "comparisons," which I think impairs the sense, and they condensed "risk of a fall" into "risk of all," which, fortunately, means nothing.

W. N.

It must be acknowledged at the outset that the cheerfulness with which Mr. Newlands promises to answer our questions, is equalled only by his skill in avoiding them. After considering all that he says and the "much more" which he leaves unsaid, we must confess that we are still unsatisfied. And when he tells us that three of our questions are based on a misapprehension

—although we have much testimony, including Mr. Newlands himself, in favor of our assumption—and that our principal question can be answered only after we have explained ourselves a little, we can not help feeling that we are wasting time. As for the rest, the replies remind us of the man who has a patent liver-remedy to sell, and who tells us, in season and out of season: "My dear sir, you can be quite sure that the liver is at the bottom of nine-tenths of all the trouble in this world, and you can depend upon it my liver-remedy is sure to set that right." And so it is with Mr. Newlands patent *guia* collecting scheme! It might even correct the thefts of coffee in the Dom Pedro docks.

With regard to the three questions relating to the accumulation of *guias*—which of course refers to those which are superabundant, or are in excess of the stock of coffee in market—Mr. Newlands forgets the repeated discussions of the Rio and Minas state treasury officials in regard to the best methods of withdrawing and preventing such accumulations, and he also forgets his own admissions. In his circular of 6th April, (1st page, 3rd paragraph) he says: "The discounts in weight on the *guias*, established by the convention of 21st May, 1895, have not succeeded in extinguishing, as was expected, the great stock of superabundant *guias*." He then says that the free dispatches of May and part of June counterbalanced the discounts provided for, but he omits to take account of the coffee which came in during that same period without *guias*. Inasmuch as it has been generally admitted by both merchants and officials that these *guias* have accumulated, we were fully justified in the questions we asked. More than that, from parties proposing to settle this question and who are seeking a monopoly to enable them to do so, we were entitled to a fair answer. When Mr. Newlands wrote this letter, he may have felt so sure of his monopoly that he could afford to treat all discussion in the light of a joke, but he is now wiser.

As for the merits of the scheme itself, it may be much better than the confusion now reigning in the collection of this tax and still be unworthy of support. There are too many intermediaries and intermediary profits in this business, and it ought to be the aim of every good citizen to reduce their number. Instead of this Mr. Newlands seeks to establish a monopoly for a determined period. As for the question "who pays the tax?"—and the immorality of shifting the expense of maintaining ourselves upon others, there is no need of urging Mr. Newlands to discuss them at any time. Most people have convictions on these subjects, and it might be a waste of valuable time to discuss them.

In conclusion, we must not only express our regret for the errors which have appeared in Mr. Newlands' letters, but we must also offer an excuse for the printer. Writers for the press forget sometimes that an illegible hand-writing is the prime cause of printers' errors, and the blame is placed where it does not justly belong. We are always glad, however, to have any correspondent read his own proofs and thus protect himself against the mistakes which the best of compositors will make and the best of proof-readers overlook.—Ed. News.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 1.—*Senate*.—The senate rejected the bill for relieving the Companhia Estrada de Ferro do Rio de Janeiro from a fine.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Lammier Godofredo vigorously attacked the management of the Central railway. Deputy Timotheo da Costa spoke in opposition to the reinstatement of Barão do Loreto in his professorship in the Gymnasio Nacional. Deputies Medeiros e Albuquerque and Thomaz Delino spoke on the bill for reorganizing the montepio of public employees, which was also discussed by Deputies Timotheo da Costa, José Carlos and Paulino Junior.

JUNE 2.—*Senate*.—Senator Wandenkolk said that he occupies a singular position. As a senator he is, or at least supposes that he is, in the full enjoyment of all his civil and political rights; but as a naval officer he is suffering, as Senator Coelho Rodrigues has aptly remarked, the penalty of amnesty. Under these circumstances he confesses that he does not feel at ease on the marine and war committee and he consequently once more begs to be excused from serving. The senate granted the excuse and Senator Antonio Baena was appointed member of the committee in his place. There was introduced a bill for extending to Dec. 5, 1898, the time fixed by the law of Nov. 11, 1892, for transferring to the Brazilian flag foreign vessels engaged in the coasting trade. Senators Pires Ferreira, Francisco Machado and Moraes Barros spoke against the bill for transferring to the government of Amazonas property of the general government in that state and the last-named of these senators

moved to ask for the opinion of the government on the subject. The chair remarked that the government had been consulted on this subject during the last session of congress and had not yet sent an answer to the senate. Senator Gomes de Castro said that he did not consider it consistent with the dignity of the senate to ask repeatedly for information which the government neglects to give. Included in the public property in Amazonas are several cattle farms and as a cattle farmer the government cannot be considered altogether a success. The bill was rejected. On motion of Senator Gomes de Castro the bill fixing the time during which a prisoner may be held in custody was recommitted.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted a motion of Deputy Pedro Moser to ask the government for information on the execution of art. 13 of the constitution relating to the coast trade. Deputy José Carlos opposed the petition of brewers against heavy taxation. He said that while in Buenos Aires he visited a brewery that pays a tax of 27,000 per annum. Thanks to the patriotic congress, he exclaimed, which voted a new duties, the manufacturers of Miraval's fluid magnesia are going to establish a branch factory in Brazil. Deputy Meleiros e Albuquerque spoke on the occurrences at the Polytechnic school and said that the students are less to blame than the professors. Deputy Belisario de Souza spoke against the bill for transferring to the federal government the territory surveyed on the central plateau of Goyaz. He declared that he is opposed to the removal of the capital of the country. The bill was defended by Deputy Urbano de Gouveia. The chamber adopted the motion of Deputy Timotheo da Costa for recommending the bill on the montepio of public employees and passed in due discussion the bill for ratifying the treaty with Japan.

JUNE 3.—*Senate*.—The marine and war committee reported against the bill for admitting policemen and firemen into the asylum of Invalidos da Patria. Senator Virgilio Damasceno introduced a bill for amending the law on federal elections. Senator Fernando Lobo moved to appoint a committee of three for drawing a bill defining the right of the states to collect export duties and stamp taxes. Senator Otizica offered a substitute motion for a joint committee of the two houses which was adopted by the chamber. The bill from the chamber of deputies regarding the issue, redemption and conversion of notes of the Banco da Republica was rejected.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Brício Filho introduced a bill signed by himself and 51 others for holding the general congressional elections on the 20th of December of the last year of every congress. Deputies Milton, Martins Costa and Paranhos Montenegro discussed the bill regulating the reconstitution of the rights of citizenship. In a speech on the bill establishing a revenue station at S. João da Barra, Deputy Serzedello took occasion to say that he is opposed to the S. Paulo and Juiz de Fora custom-houses, which were defended by Deputy Almeida Nogueira. Deputies José Carlos and Nilo Pecanha spoke in favor of the bill. Deputy Glycerio offered a motion for recommitment, which was opposed by Deputies Nilo Pecanha and Paulino Junior. Deputy José Carlos spoke in favor of the bill on gambling. The chamber adopted the motion of Deputy Francisco Veiga for recommitting the bill on quarantine stations and that of Deputy Belisario de Souza for recommitting the bill on the surveyed territory on the central plateau of Goyaz.

JUNE 5.—*Senate*.—Senator Fernando Lobo moved to cause the general appropriation bill to be framed jointly by the budget committee of the two houses of congress and to address a communication to this effect to the chamber of deputies, soliciting its action in the matter. The motion was adopted. The senate rejected the following bills from the chamber of deputies:—Bill reorganizing the Banco da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil (1892); bill regulating the number, class and pay of custom-house guards (1894); bill authorizing the government to contract for a line of steamers between coast ports in Matto Grosso (1895).—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Antonio de Siqueira introduced an election bill. Deputy Moreira da Silva introduced a bill on law students. Deputy Timotheo da Costa introduced a bill exempting from the payment of taxes or fees the commissions issued to honorary officers of the army and navy for military services, including those granted by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto to the defenders of legality. Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque attacked the faculty of the Polytechnic school. Deputy Pires Ferreira defended his bill on gambling. The bills on restoration of the rights of citizenship and the establishment of a revenue station at S. João da Barra were recommitment. The bill on protocols framed at the conference of Madrid in April, 1896, for the protection of industrial property, and that on the railway from Victoria to Pecalunga were voted in 1st discussion.

JUNE 6.—*Senate*.—Senator Gonçalves Claves defended the itinerant tax of the state of Minas Geraes. Barão do Ladrado moved to ask for a list of the civil and military functionaries that hold more than one office. After speeches from Senators Otizica and Almeida Barreto the bill for admitting policemen and firemen into the asylum of the Invalidos da Patria was put to the vote and rejected. Senators Pires Ferreira and Coelho Campos discussed the veto of the prefect of the federal district to the ordinance voted by the municipal council on professorships. The bill from the chamber of deputies (1894) making a special appropriation of 100,000 for the premiums created by decree No. 837 of Oct. 11, 1890, was rejected.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed a bill on ground leases and several bills for leaves of absence to public employees.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The April returns for Itá, São Paulo, give 8 marriages, 58 births and 48 deaths.
—The chief of police of S. Paulo has prohibited the acting of plays not licensed by the police.
—At Uberabinha, Minas Geraes, the police delegate was discovered and seized 379 conmierfeit notes of 100,000.

—The governor of Bahia has appointed a special commissioner for pacifying the districts in which disturbances have recently occurred.

—The municipal council of Araraquara has resolved to plant 100 eucalyptus trees in the cemetery and public squares of that town.

—At Caidas, Minas Geraes, the masonic lodge some days ago was destroyed by fire. This is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

—To the disturbed districts of Bahia, where there were already 250 policemen, 100 more have recently been sent from the capital of that state.

—The reported case of cannibalism attributed to two Turks at Rio Preto, S. Paulo, has been contradicted by the paper which first published the report.

—The *Freiburgische* says that at the Nova Friburgo post-office none of the papers published in Rio de Janeiro are delivered with regularity to their subscribers.

—A telegram of the 5th inst. from Pará states that the health of Carlos Gomes has improved and that on that day he took office as director of the conservatory of music.

—Telegrams from Minas-Geraes state that order has been restored at Manhuassu and that Col. Seraphim and his partisans have fled in the direction of Espírito Santo.

—A Bahia telegram of the 1st inst. states that the celebrated Volt Grande was recently killed in a fight which occurred between his band and a police force near Condeuba.

—The new chief of police of S. Paulo has prohibited the representation of any play at the theatres without his first looking it over. Autocratic republicanism, as in Russia!

—The Maranhão state police consists of 22 officers, 27 band musicians, 12 corporals, 10 buglers, drummers, etc., and 240 privates. The annual expense is fixed at 342,390\$.

—Dr. Alvaro Machado is the official candidate for the office of federal senator for the state of Paralyha. It is needless to add that Dr. Alvaro Machado is the governor of the state.

—Some days ago in the municipal district of Mar de Hespanha, Minas-Geraes, a few colonists were attempting to cross the river Kagado in a small canoe, they were upset and three of them were drowned.

—It is stated that ex-governor Barbosa Lima is a candidate at the election to be held on the 10th prox. for filling the vacancy in the federal chamber of deputies caused by the election of Councillor Rosa e Silva to the senate.

—The governor of Pará paid on the 16th ult. the freight on 26 volumes of baggage belonging to Carlos Gomes and coming from Milan to Havre and thence to Pará. The freight amounted to 1473,50 francs, or about 1,500\$.

—Yellow-fever has nearly disappeared from a great majority of the inland towns of São Paulo where epidemics existed during the past summer. At Casa Branca there is still much fever, and at Jahu the sanitary state of the place continues unfavorable.

—A quarrel has broken out in the São Paulo museum which promises to be interesting. Director von Irling (a foreigner) has dismissed one of his Brazilian assistants, and the controversy will probably turn on nationality rather than upon the merits of the question.

—The municipality of Jundiá, São Paulo, which includes a large extent of country outside the town, is said to have a population of 20,000, or nearly five times what it was five years ago. In this enumeration is included 135 large plantations, with their colonies of immigrants, etc.

—At the house of Dr. José Antonio Teixeira Machado, in Guretiaguetá, S. Paulo, on the 25th ult., the monarchists held a meeting and elected a local executive committee. Sixty elections were present and others sent letters announcing their concurrence in the movement.

—The *Trabalho* of Penedo says that Rio Grande do Norte has been afflicted with a plague of snakes during the past year. The cattlemen have killed a great number. On one plantation 96 rattlesnakes and *jararacas* were killed from January to April last, all within an area not exceeding 300 metres from the house. Under such conditions life to many would be a decided burden.

—The *Município*, of São Paulo, says that the nomination is under consideration of "some distinguished young men for the posts of immigration inspectors in Europe." As everybody knows, this will be a kind of favoritism, by which the state will be made to pay the travelling expenses of a number of youngsters, who will of course pass all their time in Paris. It is an old story, and was not unknown in the days of the monarchy.

—Alfereis Fabio Paulista is again attacking notice. After his acquittal for assaulting the printing offices of the *Tribuna do Povo* and *Comercio de Santos* he seems to have the idea that he can do as he pleases. A few evenings ago he was refused admission to the house of a woman in Santos, whereupon he forced his way in and gave her a beating. Arrested for this, he succeeded by military assistance in having his captor arrested and imprisoned.

—The citizens of Mogy-mirim, São Paulo, are complaining of the violence of the police detachment stationed there. Some soldiers a few days since forced their way into a private residence and shot the mistress of the house, wounding her severely. The commandant refuses to restrain his subordinates, saying that worse things were done with impunity under Florianio Peixoto and Moreira Cesar. In our opinion the citizens of Mogy-mirim should load their shot-guns and treat with these desperadoes over their muzzles.

—The superior court of the state of Rio de Janeiro, which had decided that the present municipal government of Niteroy is illegal, has since decided that it is incompetent to order the removal of that government. As the municipal judge at Niteroy has decided that he also can take no action in the matter, there seems to be no legal way for the people of Niteroy to rid themselves of a government which the highest court in the state has declared to be illegal.

—The S. Paulo secretary of agriculture has advised the municipal councils of Santos, Campinas, Jahu, Rio Claro, Limeira and other towns visited with fever epidemics during the past season, that he is prepared to furnish them with eucalyptus trees free of all cost, providing they will undertake to plant them and protect them during their growth. This is certainly a wise measure. And with it, it would be good policy, perhaps, to offer premiums to municipalities which plant and rear the largest number of trees in proportion to population.

—It is said that the outlaws under Serafin Tiburcio who are in possession of the town of Manhuassu, Minas Geraes, number 800 men and are securely entrenched there. They have driven out the police delegate Costa Mattos and have deposed two judges and various other officials. The police delegate, with the chief of police and other officials, are on their way to Manhuassu with the detachment of the 10th infantry sent there to subdue the outlaws. When this is done police delegate Costa Mattos should be dismissed and both chiefs should be prosecuted.

—A noted criminal and desperado named Euzébio Machado was recently lynched in the hamlet of Principe, municipality of Manhuassu, Minas-Geraes. His body was riddled with bullets, the first shot being fired by a boy of 10 years. When the men had finished, a group of women assembled literally hacked the body into pieces with bush-hooks and hatchets. The body was not buried, but was left to the crows. The local papers here do not seem to have anything to say about the affair. Had it occurred in Texas, or Kentucky, we should have had full details and some sympathetic remarks about barbarism.

—The São Paulo police officials made two important raids on the 31st ult., capturing a large quantity of stolen property and a number of thieves. One of the places was a French bakery in Largo Municipal where they found concealed a large quantity of jewellery, umbrellas, guns, coins and a considerable amount of currency. In the other place, in Rua Domingos Paiva they captured 14 individuals, and a quantity of packages made up to imitate money for use in working the confidence trick called the "conta de ostras." The objects recovered in Largo Municipal were valued at 20,000\$. On the preceding night a deposit of stolen property in Rua Visconde de Parahyba was raided and a large quantity of valuable property was recovered and five suspected individuals were arrested. São Paulo seems to have become a favorite residence of the thieving fraternity.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The *Canaharo* says that at S. Borja the telegraph operator refused to forward a telegram from federalists congratulating Dr. Adriano Ribeiro on the reappearance of the *Reforma*. He alleged that he had received instructions not to forward political telegrams.

Telegrams from Porto Alegre state that Julio de Castilhos has been ill for several days.

It is again reported that the 16th battalion of infantry is to be withdrawn from the state.

In the interior Castilhos' press-gangs have recently been very active.

As is natural, Col. Telles' conduct has continued to attract attention. The Club Catixerial at Porto Alegre has united with those of Rio Grande and Pelotas in protesting against Telles' treatment of the club at Bagé. The members of the executive committee of the Porto Alegre club called at the headquarters of the military district and had an interview with Gen. Cantuaria on the subject.

In regard to the case of Dr. Francisco Tavares, Telles on the 29th ult. sent to Gen. Cantuaria the following singular telegram:—"No one is more in favor of public peace and tranquility than I, who have no enemies nor even political opponents, for it is a well known fact that I am not a politician. To this the people of Bagé can testify, as can be proved by the testimony of both *mercedistas* [debalists] and *picapaus* [castillistas] who during the war lived here together in harmony like members of one family. Now, however, Dr. Chico Tavares is living here and I have become convinced that wherever he is there also is bad luck."

On the 4th inst. Gen. Cantuaria left Porto Alegre in order to go and investigate the matter for himself. On the following day he reached Pelotas, where a committee from the Club Catixerial called on him and gave him a full account of the occurrences at Bagé, demanding redress for the wrongs which members of their class had suffered from Telles' high-handed and arbitrary conduct. Afterwards Cantuaria had a conference with Marshal Frutu and later in the day Telles arrived from Bagé. No news has yet been received of the result of the interview between Cantuaria and Telles.

A Porto Alegre telegram of the 7th says that Dr. Carlos Barbosa, Castilhos' vice-president, is coming to Rio de Janeiro and that on his return to Rio Grande he will probably take charge of the state government.

Col. Bonifácio da Silva Tavares has brought a suit against the government to recover 279,300\$ for losses sustained during the war in Rio Grande. His dwelling-house and other buildings were destroyed by castillistas commanded by Pantaleão Telles, who carried off from his estancia 612 head of cattle, 370 horses and mules and 700 sheep.

SÃO PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

The following match was played on the 24th ultimo, the Secretary being victorious by 24 runs, but this was simply owing to Miller's very useful stand which produced 34.

SECRETARY'S ELEVEN.		
C. Miller, c. Theobald,	b. Blomeley.....	34
H. Stewart,	b. F. Stewart.....	0
E. Theobald,	c. and b. Blomeley.....	0
H. King,	b. Blomeley.....	0
C. A. F. Turnley,	b. F. Stewart.....	7
R. J. Moseley,	b. ".....	0
H. Olhafen,	b. Blomeley.....	3
G. K. Stewart, not out,	b. Crook.....	5
P. Hammond, c. Hume,	b. ".....	0
G. Baumgartner, c. Hume,	b. ".....	0
W. Laurière, c. Willmot,	b. ".....	0
Extras.....		10

TREASURER'S ELEVEN.		65
T. Padney, c. King, b. Miller.....		12
J. Blomeley, b. ".....		6
F. Stewart, b. ".....		11
H. Crook, b. ".....		1
R. Rendell, b. King.....		2
F. Wilnot, b. ".....		2
J. Hume, b. ".....		1
F. Lane, b. ".....		1
G. Goodie, run out, b. King.....		0
H. Wishart, b. King.....		0
J. Sherry, not out, Extras.....		4

CRICKET IN SANTOS.

The following match was played on the 31st ult. between the "Banks and Brokers" vs. "The Rest," resulting in a win for the Banks and Brokers. The score was as follows:

BANKS AND BROKERS.		
O. Wilmot,	b. Richards.	18
R. C. Lloyd,	b. Stock	4
R. M. Clarke,	b. Barham	5
F. Gepp,	c. and b. Elworthy	17
J. A. Cross,	b. Richards.	21
H. Tioss,	b. Elworthy.	—
E. A. Barham,	b. Barber.	25
H. Born,	b. Stock	6
E. R. Cooke,	b. Broad.	8
— Keipter, run out		
A. C. Wilson, not out,		5
Extras.		9

THE REST.		
P. Elworthy,	b. Tross.....	14
A. Richards,	b. Wilnot.....	10
C. Stock,	b. ".....	2
H. Barton,	b. Tross.....	2
H. Barber,	b. Wilnot.....	22
E. Broad,	c. Born, b. ".....	18
H. Wight,	c. Gepp, b. Barham.....	8
J. Thomson, run out,		8
H. Esail, not out,		12
G. Barboza,	c. Barham, b. Tross.....	2
G. Kennedy,	c. Born, b. Barham.....	2
Extras.....		7

RAILROAD NOTES

—Last month at the Gamboa station of the Central railway 465,956 packages of merchandise weighing 368,574 kilogrammes were received for shipment. The receipts of the station amounted to 600,334\$130.

—The S. Paulo railway companies have memorialized the government against the conduct of the Santos dock company, which collects labor fees on rails, coal and other merchandise conveyed directly at the expense of those companies, from on board to the trains on which they are shipped to the interior.

—There seems to be some question over taking an inventory of the stores belonging to the Central railway. The *Journal* says that a complete balance-sheet of this property has never been struck, and calls attention to the necessity of putting this matter in order. It certainly will not increase one's faith in the advantages of state ownership of railways.

—On the Central railway, on the 4th inst., a cattle train was derailed at the Ilha Nova bridge between the stations of Pity and Parahyba. One man and 12 head of cattle were killed and six of the cars were very much damaged. The accident was caused by the wretched state of one of the cars, the door of which fell off and allowed some cattle to fall out on the track.

—We have learned within the last few days that the news item, which we copied, in regard to the purchase of the Leopoldina railway lines conveys a false impression. The purchasers have not made the conditions reported in regard to the construction of new lines; these are made by the government. Some of them have already been secured by the present company, together with subsidies. The purchasers undertake simply to put the lines in good working order and to run them properly.

—The passenger traffic on the Central railway, not including the suburban traffic of this city, during the past ten years was as follows:

	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
total	256,966	238,790	253,699	256,556	290,835	573,381	513,552	652,324	624,933	655,811	642,506
suburban	698,028	612,119	708,669	921,209	948,304	744,107	670,823	1,555,093	1,392,751	1,411,677	1,539,932
total	3,430,263	3,734,874	4,537,282	5,134,488	5,438,635	6,021,888	9,394,669	10,822,749	11,490,570	12,074,277	13,092,374

These figures are of course official, and it is not altogether clear what the totals cover unless they include the suburban traffic. Even a local census employé would not claim that these totals refer only to the first and second class passengers before enumerated.

—There was a third general meeting of shareholders of the Mogiana line at Campinas on the 4th inst. It would seem that the two preceding calls did not bring together a legal number.

—At a meeting of the Ilhama mortgage debenture-holders in London on the 18th ult., for the purpose of taking into consideration the present position of the loan, and to appoint a committee to protect the interests of the debenture-holders, Sir John Lubbock said that two years ago the council received a requisition signed by a number of bondholders representing a considerable amount of stock, and thereupon appointed a committee. At the time of the issue of the loan, in 1888, there was a guarantee from the province of São Paulo, but, for some reason or other, the guarantee had been abandoned by the representatives of the bondholders, and the company was now repaying to the province part of the sums received under the guarantee. The bondholders themselves did not appear to have been consulted at this time. Certainly, it would seem that their position could not be improved by the surrender of the guarantee. It was suggested, therefore, that a committee should be appointed which would be able to investigate, and would have more power than either the council or the existing committee. A letter had been received from some of the bondholders in Paris deprecating very much any reduction in the interest (6 1/2%). There was, he might assure them, no idea whatever of making any reduction in the rate of interest. During the last year four half-yearly payments had been made, and there was no reason to doubt but what the railway was fully able to pay the amount due to the bondholders. At the same time some of the largest bondholders had thought it desirable that there should be a committee appointed to watch over and protect their interests. The chairman concluded by saying that since the meeting had been convened he had received a letter from Messrs. Marrieta deprecating any outside interference—which was quite unnecessary, and calculated to do more harm than good—and adding that they had now received a cable remittance which would enable them to announce the payment of a further dividend next day. Subsequently, the committee mentioned was appointed and empowered to take all necessary steps to protect the interests of the debenture-holders.

LOCAL NOTES

—The *Journal do Brazil* says that there are about 300 Italian claims against the government.

—The new Chilean minister, Dr. Walker Martinez, arrived here on the 2nd inst., and left at once for Petropolis.

—It is announced that Garnier is about to publish Pereira da Silva's "Estudos da Historia Colonial Brasileira."

—The *Journal do Brazil* says that the English government has accepted the mediation of Portugal in the Trinidad question.

—The cruiser *Benjamin Constant* arrived at Fernando Noronha under sail on the 6th inst., 21 days after leaving this port.

—The French have now resolved to annex Madagascar. This is the natural sequel to the exercise of a "protectorate" over that island.

—The 11th inst. will be a gala day with the navy. There is to be a reception and matinee on board the *Riachuelo*, and in the afternoon there will be a regatta.

—Viscondessa da Fonseca Costa, who was one of the ladies at the palace of the Empress in the time of the monarchy, died in this city on last Wednesday, aged 87.

—The director of the insane asylum has undertaken to defend himself by showing how bad the asylum was under its former administration in the days of the monarchy.

—Complaints are made of the sanitary condition of the Central railway station in this city. It is forgotten, perhaps, that sanitary observances are for the private citizen and not for officials.

—The Kaiser has won a yacht race, his new yacht *Meteor* beating his uncle's yacht *Arcturion* on the 5th inst. This will probably turn William's thoughts to a possible mastery of the seas.

—The *Journal do Brazil* says that the British government has accepted the intervention of Portugal in the Trinidad dispute. No official announcement to this effect has yet been made, however.

—Gen. Mallet, quarter-master-general of the army, has proposed to the war department to use the Isabel palace for the headquarters of the general staff, or for quartering the 10th battalion of infantry.

—The federal court of this city has issued an injunction against the execution of the decree recently issued by the government ratifying the instructions regulating the discharge of merchandise at Santos for the S. Paulo custom-house.

—It is noteworthy that Deputy Tinocohe wants information about the census bureau. As the *nobre deputado* was one of the first directors of that bureau, it is incredible that he is not fully informed of its neglect of duty and incapacity.

—As we anticipated, Deputy José Carlos has begun on his River Pity experiences. Unfortunately he seems to have been looking only for instances of high taxation to justify his legislative conduct of the past session. He certainly went to a good point for such information.

—Owing to the frequent conflicts promoted by soldiers of the garrison, the adjutant-general has issued orders that great care should be exercised in giving license to soldiers to pass the night outside the barracks. In our opinion, it would be better to suspend such licenses altogether.

—Republican France is showing how narrow and intolerant her ideas of liberty are. It is now proposed that while foreign students may meditate and graduate in the academies of the country, the diplomas conferred will not give them the right to exercise their professions in France. "Liberty, equality and fraternity," has come to mean about as much as it does in Russia.

[illegible]

<i>Spring</i>	New York	3 May
<i>Shanghai</i>	London	12 May
<i>Sophia</i>	Osporto	May
<i>Southern</i>	Pensacola	May
<i>Tianan</i>	Kangoon	2 April
<i>Tianan</i>	L. ndia	May
<i>Unbroken</i>	Osporto	9 May
<i>W. H. Wood</i>	Mobile	8 April
<i>Williamson</i>	Burnt wick	May

[illegible]

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT
OF RIO DE JANEIRO, June 7th 1896.

	NAME	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNERS
<i>American</i>				
sp	Fuertes.....	12 th May	New York.	To order
bk	Ll. Peñalva.....	46 th June	Baltimore.	Watson, R. & C.
bk	L. F. Hunt Jr.....	7 th June	La Plata....	To order
<i>Argentine</i>				
bk	Emma.....	30 th Feb. 13	Marselles..	To order
<i>Rustick</i>				
sp	North Star.....	16 th Apr. 13	Norfolk....	Gas Co.
bp	Somerville.....	19 th May	Cardiff.....	R. Rodrigues & C.
sp	E. L. Lathan.....	13 th ..	Cardiff.....	Wills & Sons & C.
sp	Isthm. General...:	16 th ..	Cardiff.....	Iraz. Coal Co.
sp	Kingsland.....	19 th ..	Cardiff.....	Wilson Sons & C.
bk	Knobbridge.....	14 th ..	Cardiff.....	R. Rodrigues & C.
sp	Pervenerance.....	16 th ..	Glasgow....	Gas Co.
sp	Yarela.....	16 th ..	Antwerp....	W. Samson & C.
bk	M. Woodside.....	14 th ..	Rosario.....	Vio. From Mills
bk	Rockhouse.....	13 th ..	Norport.....	R. Macedo & C.
sp	Kime Lake.....	16 th ..	Cardiff.....	R. Rodrigues & C.
bg	Danwin.....	4 th ..	Swansea....	R. Rodrigues & C.
bg	Ramona.....	4 th ..	Swansea....	Iraz. Coal Co.
bk	Belvedere.....	26 th ..	Recevin.....	To order
sp	Port Patrick.....	13 th ..	Cardiff.....	Iraz. Coal Co.
bk	Dalhanna.....	8 th ..	New York..	C. A. da Silva
sch	St. Mary's.....	11 th ..	Hull.....	S. Nicholson
sp	North Kildare.....	14 th ..	Cardiff.....	Iraz. Coal Co.
sp	Royal George.....	10 th ..	Leith.....	Gas Co.
bk	Cañh Queen.....	19 th ..	Cardiff.....	To order
bk	Little Haven.....	11 th ..	Cardiff.....	R. Rodrigues & C.
bk	Cybusa.....	4 th June	Manchester	Whitson's & B.
bk	Chryseia.....	11 th ..	London.....	Walker, Colclough & S.
sp	Heleward.....	13 th ..	Rangoon....	Indm Moore & C.
sp	Glendown.....	11 th ..	Cardiff.....	B. Rodrigues & C.
<i>Danish</i>				
bg	Haselst.....	7 th Jan. 31	Allens.....	To order
bk	Vindhuipso.....	7 th May	Marselles..	R. Oll & C.
<i>Dutch</i>				
bk	Victoria.....	31 st Apr. 13	Hamburg..	C. Schittapain
<i>German</i>				
bk	Nunmy.....	9 th Apr. 25	Cardiff.....	Macedo Jr. & C.
bg	J. J. Nansen.....	13 th May	Bk. Arces..	Eris Herman & C.
sp	Instansure.....	27 th ..	Rangoon....	C. F. Keller & C.
bk	Billie.....	7 th May	Rangoon....	H. Stoltz & C.
ing	Hier. Becken.....	30 th ..	Parrangapar	To order
ing	N. N. Nansen.....	21 st ..	Amberg....	R. Averner & C.
ing	John. Adolph.....	23 rd ..	Hannlung..	H. Stoltz & C.
<i>Italian</i>				
bk	Angelo.....	6 th May 31	Marselles..	To order
bk	Santa Finca.....	5 th ..	Marselles..	To order
bk	Angelita.....	7 th ..	Pennacola..	To order
<i>Norwegian</i>				
sp	Parthenon.....	13 th May	Cardiff.....	Iraz. Coal Co.
sp	Shed.....	13 th ..	Cardiff.....	Iraz. Coal Co.
sch	Zarizta.....	16 th ..	Pera-Che..	A. A. Sagnat
bk	La Glacia.....	26 th ..	Oporto.....	V. W. Gilm & C.
ing	N. N. Nansen.....	4 th ..	Mossaro....	O. M. Maia
ing	Ange.....	17 th June	Mossaro....	A. O. Maia
<i>Portuguese</i>				
ing	Maria Elena.....	34 th May	Valencia....	J. A. G. Santos
ing	Costa Lobos.....	31 st ..	Oporto.....	A. Simões & A.
bk	Abelinda.....	33 rd ..	Oporto.....	J. A. G. Santos
bk	Arzelinda.....	7 th ..	Oporto.....	J. A. G. Santos
<i>Russian</i>				
sp	Shed.....	13 th May	Grimsby...:	Sec. Travanx
bk	Australis.....	9 th ..	Brunswick.	Gerald H. C.
<i>Swedish</i>				
bk	Nordhjernen.....	6 th Mar 31	Cardiff.....	To order
bk	Rothsforsberg.....	7 th May	London....	C. Hecksher & C.
bk	Veras.....	28 th ..	Santos....	Indm Moore & C.
ing	N. N. Nansen.....	4 th ..	Cardiff.....	P. P. Passat
ing	Sven.....	4 th ..	Westw'rk..	To order

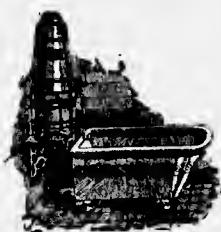
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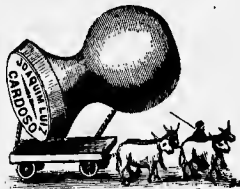
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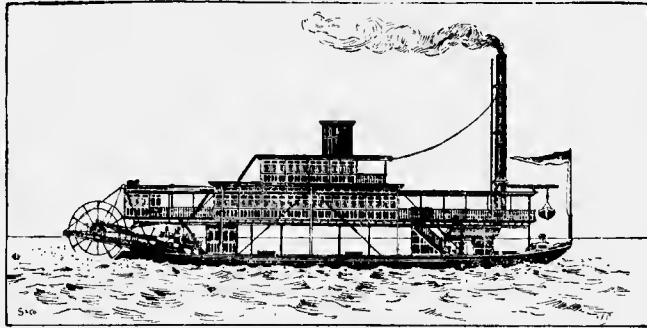
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